In the Claims

Claims 1-37 (Cancelled)

Claim 38 (Currently amended): A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in human or mouse hematopoietic cells, comprising administering to the hematopoietic cells an efficacious amount of an ~~interfering~~ RNA specific for SHIP-1 mRNA present in the hematopoietic cells, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA ~~reduces~~ interferes with transcription or translation, or both transcription and translation of the SHIP-1 ~~expression~~ mRNA within the hematopoietic cells.

Claim 39 (Currently amended): The method of claim 38, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA is administered to human hematopoietic cells.

Claim 40 (Previously presented): The method of claim 38, wherein the hematopoietic cells are natural killer (NK) cells.

Claim 41 (Currently amended): The method of claim 38, wherein said administering comprises administering a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the ~~interfering~~ RNA.

Claim 42 (Previously presented): The method of claim 41, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

Claim 43 (Previously presented): The method of claim 41, wherein the vector is a plasmid.

Claim 44 (Previously presented): The method of claim 41, wherein the vector is a viral vector.

Claim 45 (Cancelled)

Claim 46 (Currently amended): A method for suppressing rejection of a transplant in a human or mouse, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of an ~~interfering~~ RNA specific for SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA ~~reduces~~ interferes with transcription or translation, or both transcription and translation of the SHIP-1 ~~expression~~ mRNA within the hematopoietic cells.

Claim 47 (Previously presented): The method of claim 46, wherein the transplant is a bone marrow allograft, a solid organ allograft or xenotransplant, or an MHC disparate marrow graft having an MHC disparity of 1, 2, 3 or more allelic mismatches.

Claim 48 (Previously presented): The method of claim 46, wherein the human or mouse has cancer, autoimmune disease, HIV/AIDS, a genetic deficiency, or a combination of any of the foregoing.

Claim 49 (Previously presented): The method of claim 46, wherein the human or mouse is in need of a histo-incompatible organ transplant, and further comprising the step of administering to the human or mouse an allogeneic bone marrow transplant.

Claim 50 (Currently amended): The method of claim 46, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA is administered to the human or mouse prior to the transplant.

Claim 51 (Currently amended): The method of claim 46, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA is administered to the human or mouse at the time of the transplant or subsequent to the transplant.

Claim 52 (Currently amended): The method of claim 46, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA is administered to a human.

Claim 53 (Currently amended): The method of claim 46, wherein said administering comprises administering a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the ~~interfering~~ RNA.

Claim 54 (Previously presented): The method of claim 53, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

Claim 55 (Previously presented): The method of claim 53, wherein the vector is a plasmid.

Claim 56 (Previously presented): The method of claim 53, wherein the vector is a viral vector.

Claim 57 (Currently amended): A method for suppressing graft-versus-host disease in a human or mouse having or in need of a transplant, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of an ~~interfering~~ RNA specific for SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA ~~reduces~~ interferes with transcription or translation, or both transcription and translation of the SHIP-1 ~~expression~~ mRNA within the hematopoietic cells.

Claim 58 (Previously presented): The method of claim 57, wherein the transplant is a bone marrow allograft, a solid organ allograft or xenotransplant, or a MHC disparate marrow graft having an MHC disparity of 1, 2, 3 or more allelic mismatches.

Claim 59 (Previously presented): The method of claim 57, wherein the human or mouse has cancer, autoimmune disease, HIV/AIDS, a genetic deficiency, or a combination of any of the foregoing.

Claim 60 (Currently amended): The method of claim 57, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA is administered to the human or mouse prior to the transplant.

Claim 61 (Currently amended): The method of claim 57, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA is administered to the human or mouse at the time of the transplant or subsequent to the transplant.

Claim 62 (Currently amended): The method of claim 57, wherein the ~~interfering~~ RNA is administered to a human.

Claim 63 (Currently amended): The method of claim 57, wherein said administering comprises administering a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the ~~interfering~~ RNA.

Claim 64 (Previously presented): The method of claim 63, wherein the vector is complexed with a liposome.

Claim 65 (Previously presented): The method of claim 63, wherein the vector is a plasmid.

Claim 66 (Previously presented): The method of claim 63, wherein the vector is a viral vector.

Claims 67-73 (Cancelled)

Claim 74 (Previously presented): A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in human or mouse hematopoietic cells, comprising administering to the hematopoietic cells an efficacious amount of a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in the hematopoietic cells, whereby the nucleic acid molecule reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells.

Claim 75 (Previously presented): The method of claim 74, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

Claim 76 (Previously presented): The method of claim 74, wherein the hematopoietic cells are human cells.

Claim 77 (Previously presented): A method for suppressing rejection of a transplant in a human or mouse, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse, whereby the nucleic acid molecule reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells.

Claim 78 (Previously presented): The method of claim 77, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

Claim 79 (Previously presented): The method of claim 77, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is administered to a human.

Claim 80 (Previously presented): A method for suppressing graft-versus-host disease in a human or mouse having or in need of a transplant, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse, whereby the nucleic acid molecule reduces SHIP-1 expression within the hematopoietic cells.

Claim 81 (Previously presented): The method of claim 80, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

Claim 82 (Previously presented): The method of claim 80, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is administered to a human.

Claim 83 (Previously presented): A composition comprising a nucleic acid molecule in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vitro* under conditions of stringency with human or mouse SHIP-1 mRNA, and wherein said nucleic acid molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in human or mouse hematopoietic cells and thereby reduces SHIP-1 expression.

Claim 84 (Previously presented): The composition of claim 83, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is an RNA molecule.

Claim 85 (Previously presented): The composition of claim 83, wherein the SHIP-1 mRNA is human SHIP-1 mRNA.

Claim 86 (Previously presented): A composition comprising a vector in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said vector comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding an RNA molecule that hybridizes *in vitro* with SHIP-1 mRNA, and wherein said RNA molecule hybridizes *in vivo* with SHIP-1 mRNA present in human or mouse hematopoietic cells and thereby reduces SHIP-1 expression.

Claim 87 (Previously presented): The composition of claim 86, wherein the SHIP-1 mRNA is human SHIP-1 mRNA.

Claims 88-89 (Cancelled)

Claim 90 (Previously presented): A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in human or mouse hematopoietic cells, comprising administering to the human or mouse hematopoietic cells an efficacious amount of a means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function, wherein the means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function interferes with translation of SHIP-1 RNA within the hematopoietic cells.

Claim 91 (Previously presented): A method for suppressing rejection of a transplant in a human or mouse, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of a means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function, wherein the means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function interferes with translation of SHIP-1 RNA within hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse.

Claim 92 (Previously presented): A method for suppressing graft-versus-host disease in a human or mouse having or in need of a transplant, comprising administering to the human or mouse an efficacious amount of a means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function, wherein the means for inhibiting SHIP-1 function interferes with translation of SHIP-1 RNA within hematopoietic cells of the human or mouse.

Claim 93 (Previously presented): A composition comprising DNA in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein said DNA directs production of RNA that inhibits SHIP-1 activity in human or mouse hematopoietic cells.

Claim 94 (Previously presented): A method for reducing SHIP-1 function in human or mouse hematopoietic cells, comprising administering to the human or mouse hematopoietic cells an efficacious amount of DNA that directs production of RNA that inhibits SHIP-1 activity in human or mouse hematopoietic cells.